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international law, it will appeal to the specialist rather than to the general student of international law. The author undertakes to answer a question which has never heretofore been the subject of research: What is the effect of international conventions on other states than those which are parties thereto? Recently this question sprung into importance by the case of *Costa Rica v. Nicaragua* before the Central American Court of Justice in which the Court held that the Bryan-Chamorro treaty of August 5, 1914, between the United States and Nicaragua violated certain rights of Costa Rica. The author reviews the principles laid down in the municipal laws of the more important states so far as they deal with the matter. He then summarizes and criticizes the opinions of the jurists and text writers who have previously considered the subject. Finally, he examines the precedents that have arisen in diplomatic practice, and on the basis of the information obtained from these three sources, he formulates his own conclusions.

Altogether the monograph throws much light on a hitherto neglected subject and as such it is a distinct contribution to the literature of international law. It contains a valuable bibliography of the authorities who have heretofore touched upon the question which he attempts to answer.

J. W. G.

SOCIOLOGY

ELLWOOD, CHARLES A. *An Introduction to Social Psychology*. Pp. xiii, 343. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917.

This is virtually a revised edition of the author's *Sociology in its Psychological Aspects* published in 1912. The subject matter has been somewhat modified and rearranged; the terminology varied; but the viewpoint is unchanged. The style is clear. The author knows the other writers in his field and presents their views accurately. He uses ordinary terms wherever possible and for this deserves much credit.

The first three chapters are introductory. In them are sketched social psychology, the evolution of organisms, and the nature of human society. In the next five chapters the nature of social unity is discussed at length as is also social change under normal and abnormal conditions. In the succeeding chapters special topics, such as the rôle of instinct and intelligence, imitation and suggestion, sympathy and consciousness of kind are treated, the closing chapter being in reality a summary on the nature of society.

It would be easy for the reviewer to discuss at length many of the views presented and to question certain of the conclusions reached. For instance the hedonistic explanation of conduct is rather lightly disposed of on the ground of the inborn activity of the organism without regard to external stimulus. I am not convinced that the problem ends there. The great question which comes to the mind is not concerned with the author's positions but has to do with the reliability of the data presented by psychology on which social psychology must be based. Here I have many doubts. Admitting this situation, I must compliment Dr. Ellwood on his ability to select and present his material. His discussion is timely and stimulating.

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